Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-S:15—Her Atonement.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-Olivette.

BIJOU THEATRE-S-20—That Man.

BROADWAY THEATRE-3-Locure-1-45—1-45—The Great

DALYS THEATRE-3-Lecture-1-45—1-45—The Great EDEN MUSEK-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cine-EMPIRE THEATRE—S 20—Lord and Lady Alsy.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—S 15—Love Finds the Way.

FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—S—A Romance of Achieve.

Athlors.

GARDEN THEATRE—8:10—Zaza.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:10—Zaza.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Listle Host.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA—8:15—A Reign of Error.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Griffith Davenport.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:15—By the Sad Sea

IRVING PLACE THEATRE S Cyrano de Bergerac. EITH'S Noon to 11 p. m. on the street of the Coster & Blal'S S. 15 - Vaudetille.
NICKERBOCKER THEATHE S The King's Mus-LYCEUM THEATRE—8:30—Americans at Home.
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—Because
Loved Him So.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8—Le Prophete.
MURRAY HILL THEATRE—2—8:15—The Senator.
PASTOR'S—12:30 to 11—Continuous Performance.
SAM T JACK'S THEATRE—2—8—The Model.
WALLACK'S—8:30—At the White Horse Tayern.

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The Queen Regent of Spain FOREIGN.—The Queen Regent of Spain signed decrees dissolving the Cortes and convoking the new Parliament; she will ratify the Peace Treaty to-day.—A battalion of the 20th Regular Infantry captured the Flipino village of Cainti after four hours of sharp fighting.—The condition of ex-Secretary John Sherman, who is ill with pneumonia at St. Pierre, Martinique, was reported improved.—The Canadian Parliament was opened at Ottawa, the Governor-General reading the Speech from the Throne.—A movement in favor of General Gomez for President of the future Cuban Republic has gained considerable headway in Havana.—Baron Russell, of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, has been appointed a member of the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribunal, to succeed Lord Herschell.—The Army bill member of the Venezuelan Arbitration Tribu to succeed Lord Herschell. — The Army was adopted by the German Reichstag, a The Army promise having been agreed to by Emperor William. —— The bodies of Prince and Princess Bismarck were placed in the new mausoleum at Priedrichsruhe, in the presence of Emperor William and a large assemblage.

DOMESTIC.-The President enjoyed another tay of complete rest at the winter resort in Georgia pines at Thomasville, where he is spend-ing his vacation. —— The Navy Department ing his vacation. — The Navy Department has decided to put the auxiliary cruiser Prairie in commission for the next six months in giving the Navai Militia of the coast and Gulf States short cruises. — Five men were killed in a shooting affray growing out of election differences at Hot Springs. Ark, including the Chief of Police and other officers of the peace. — Four negroes were killed and four wounded by a Palmetto, Ga., where the prisoners were under arrest for incendiarism.

The Assembly. after a heated discussion, passed Mr. Brennan's bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River. — Monsinner Stephan has been raised to the dignity of Prothonotary Apostolic by the Pope in recognition of his emi-nent services. — The Government's revenu-receipts from customs and internal taxes hav been far in excess of expenditures since March 1 Senate passed the Anti-Trust bill by a large vote.

of Mrs. Place; the Warden informed the condemned woman that the Governor had refused to interfere in her case. The regular monthly meeting of the Republican County vestigated the Knaus murder and recommended holding Thomas Wetherford, colored, for the action of the Grand Jury. District-Attor ney Gardiner asked the Sinking Fund Commission to assign more room in the Criminal Courts Building to his Department.

THE WEATHER.—Forecast for to-day: Fair, with brisk winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 43; lowest, 33; average, 30%.

OPERATIONS IN LUZON. Another victory is reported from Luzon. Our troops have captured the fortified village of Kaintal, a mile or two northeast of Pasig, and just beyond the delta of the Pasig River. This place stands at the head of the great western branch of the Laguna de Bai, or Lake Bai, which forms the inland sea of Luzon. The capture of it clinches, therefore, our control of the line from Manila Bay to the lake, cutting the rebel forces in two. It will be easy to hold that line, for it is only six or seven miles long, A ship lying in the bay between Cavité and Manila can throw shells clear over into the lake. We have now at least one gunboat in the lake, and can soon put others there, which can prevent the rebels at the north from communicating by boat with those at the south, and can make it unpleasant for any of them to approach the shores of the lake. The lake extends in irregular shape nearly across the island of Luzon, coming to within ten miles of the easiern shore. A gunboat at the eastern side of the lake and a ship in Lamon Bay, at the eastern side of the Island, could, therefore, command the passage from north to south at that point also. That would completely separate the rebel forces from each other and enable our troops to conduct such campaigns as may be necessary against them one at a

The rebels south of the Pasig River are in a tight box. For some seventy miles southeast of Manila the entire Island narrows to an isthmus less than ten miles wide. They can be prevented from passing beyond it to the southern mountains, and in the comparatively open country which lies between Manila and the isthmus they can speedily be brought into order. It does not appear that there is any considerable force of them in the southern part of the island, beyond the isthmus, that region | their owners do not spend a cent in improvebeing largely populated by other tribes than Tagals. North of the Pasig and Lake Bai, at the eastern side of the island, there is a range of mountains, to which it is possible the northern detachment of Aguinaldo's forces will fice. That is the wildest and least known and least accessible part of the island, and was never brought into subjection by Spain. It is probably there that the outlaws will hold out longest, just as the Indians did in the Bad Lands and the Lava Beds. But even there, shut off from which they labor, certainly in equal ratio should incorporation, some open to serious objection, the rest of the island and from communication those he taxed who profit from that labor with- the general character is that of lawful and by sea, the days of their endurance will be out laboring themselves. That is a principle proper union of many ownerships and organnumbered

We speak of the campaign in Luzon rather than in the Philippines because it is now evident that resistance to lawful authority is pracands are tranquil. The Visayans appear to be been war between the Visayans and the Tagals. | the fact that there is a great city here, demand- | already having or likely to gain dangerous con-

As it is, the Visayans welcome our protection, ing supplies and serving as a place of export, throughout the archipelago.

THE PRESIDENCY OF YALL

When Dr. Dwight resigned the presidency of Yale University the difficulty of finding a sultable man to succeed him was immediately recognized. So far as is publicly known the corperation has not made much progress in solving the problem so unexpectedly submitted to it, though it is not improbable that by the process of exclusion a gradual approach toward a decision is being prepared. In the mean time a good deal of assistance has been volunteered in the form of general suggestions, which have not in every case been distinguished for their wisdom, and a large number of candidates have been introduced to public notice, some of whom are obviously impossible, while others have no reason to thank their friends for a premature and seemingly manufactured enthusiasm, The latest contribution to the discussion is

that of "The Yale Alumni Weekly," one of whose editors has recently visited many cities where Yale interest is strong, for the purpose of ascertairing the sentiment of graduates. From his reports and a mass of correspondence relating to the same question, "The Yale Almani Weekly" derives the conclusion that Yale men in general demand that President Dwight's successor shall be a young graduate of Yale possessing a National reputation. We are inclined to think that this canvass may prove helpful-perhaps by directing attention to the impracticability of Insisting on those qualifications. Among the seventy million inhabitants of the United States young men of National reputation are not numerous, and it is no disparagement of an ancient seat of learning to say that the application of the third test would cut off most of those who might otherwise he included in our esteemed contemporary's eligible list. If we should make another unavoidable expurgation, removing the names of those who for various reasons would not fit, though young Yale graduates of actual or alleged National reputation, the remnant would be extremely small, and a strict constructionist of the terms of the competition might even venture to maintain that there wasn't any remnant.

Fortunately the necessity for adopting that despendent view of the case is not yet apparent. Besides, to the words "young" and "National reputation" considerable elasticity may preperly be attributed. But, nevertheless, it seems not unlikely that the Yale Corporation will determine not to exclude from consideration a man whom it deems capable of earning a Na tional reputation as the head of the University merely because he has not already achieved : National reputation in some other field of activity. Nor should we think an inexcusable risk had been taken, if in due time we should learn that such a man had been chosen. That a National reputation, however desirable, is by no means indispensable is proved by the brilllant and solid success of Dr. Eliot, who, when at the age of thirty-five he was elected to the presidency of Harvard, was probably unknown even by name to a majority of Harvard grad-

EQUITY IN TAXATION.

The report of the referee in another of the Westehester County tax cases, an abstract of which we published yesterday, is of more than local interest. Briefly stated, this is the case: A man-Mr. J. D. Rockefeller-purchased a farm in Mount Pleasant township, and spent a lot of money on it in improvements. He thus increased its value. At the same time he increased the value of all adjacent and neighboring property. The tax assessor, however, ignored and worse than ignored the latter fact He greatly increased the assessment upon Mr. Rockefeller's place, but at the same time decreased the assessments upon the surrounding property, and especially upon his own place, Mr. Rockefeller was thus to be taxed for the increased value of his place, for which he had paid full price, while his neighbors were not to be taxed for the increased value of their places. for which they had not paid a cent. The assessor did this with the express and expressed purpose of making Mr. Rockefeller pay more than his due share of taxes, and of letting the others off with less than their due share. This action the referee declares to have been malicious and unlawful. No doubt the courts will approve his report and order the undoing of the

Now this, as we pointed out the other day in connection with another similar case, is of importance to that township, because it disturbs its finances, puts it to heavy expense for lawyers' fees and court expenses, and brings upon it a certain measure of that disrepute which malefactors cannot escape. It also em bodies a valuable lesson to the whole country. There is too often a disposition to make the burden of taxation unequal, and to make those who are reputed to be rich bear more than their due proportion. An attempt was made by the Federal Government under the last Administration to adopt that odious principle into National legislation, by making the tax rate higher on large incomes than on small ones. Happily it was thwarted by the Constitution. But in one form or another the same principle continually being put forward, and it forms a fundamental plank in the platform of a political party that is in some States rising into serious importance. The report of this referce is a scathing rebuke of it. There has been much clamor about the "unearned increment" of some rich men's estates, and a demand that it should all be confiscated by the State. But how about the "unearned increment" accruing to the neighbors of the rich man, which comes to them not because of anything they have done, but because of what he has done for the improvement of his estate? If a man of means buys a farm at \$100 an acre, and spends \$100 an acre retain the separate ownership and organizain improvements on it, he increases its value to | tion of different concerns under control of a some extent. But he also increases the value of all the adjacent farms to some extent, although ments upon them. The same is true of every business building and factory and railroad. They are enterprises which bring profit to their proprietors. But in the majority of cases they oring increase of values to others, all around them; so that these latter gain wealth by doing | rather than trusts, and not only avoid the laws nothing, just as, according to Montesquieu, a against trust organizations, but also in great certain people "acquired nobility by sitting on | degree the valid economic objections to that chairs." If the business man and capitalist form of combination and management, While should be taxed for their increase of wealth, for special features appear in different articles of that applies to the whole United States as di- izations for the common benefit of those interrectly as to Mount Pleasant township.

Further than that, the lesson is to be applied to native rule, there would immediately have of the wealth and enterprise of the city. It is purely defensive measures against competition

and wish us success in establishing sovereignty | that gives the farms of the State a large proover that faction of the Tagal tribe which has portion of their value. Blot out New-York City, revolted. Nothing seems more evident than and the value of every farm in the State and that a few more energetic movements forward | the earnings of every farmer in the State would | in Luzon will end the mob-revolt of Aguinaldo | be ruinously reduced. There is nothing more | transporting, different kinds of manufacturing and his tribesmen, and establish tranquillity true than that wealth produces wealth, not only for its possessors, but for others within its ers. That problem remains even as to such circle of influence. And while that productive unions. wealth is taxed by and for the State, the wealth which it produces for its non-possessors should also be taxed in equal ratio. The city capitalist should pay taxes on his millions. So should the country farmer pay taxes upon his and freedom of competition involves the right thousands. It is the boast of the highest justice that there is one law for rich and poor alike. The tax law should be no exception to and reduces others, and if it secures lower cost that rule.

OUR PUBLIC MENAGERIE.

What a delightful herd of strange and uncouth beings this town has on exhibition in public offices! What a spectacle this great metropolis presents to the civilized world, with its chief executive officer habitually displaying the manners of a surly boor and its chief prosecutor publicly brawling with the courts and making official statements which, whether their falsehood is due to deliberate lying or abysmal ignorance, show him to be scandalously unfit for his post! Yet this is the picture presented by actual incidents of official life in this the second city in the world.

A few days ago the District-Attorney went before Judge Blanchard asking him to give a certain decision and making representations of fact, which, in spite of denials, he insisted were true, while the court records show they were false. A few days before he harangued a Coroner's jury with an indecent attack on the character of a woman who was charged with no crime and against whom he had brought no evidence to justify his cowardly assault. These exploits he followed up with blocking the transactions of the courts by his defiant disobedience to their rules, and, after making a ridiculous show, surrendered, apparently under the orders of his boss, and agreed to conduct himself in an orderly manner. This is the person who stalks about in borrowed dignity and is allowed to make the prosecution of crime grotesque and to menace the rights and liberties of citizens with extraordinary abuse of the processes of the law.

And what kind of a Mayor have we to match this travesty of a District-Attorney? He painted his picture yesterday in the same colors which he used a year ago when a foreign naval officer paid him an official visit. He showed the same disregard of the common decencies of civilized intercourse to some innocent and courteous callers which it has come to be expected he will habitually display to all persons not members of his gang who have political or business contact with him. Yesterday morning a Chinese consul and several other Chinese gentlemen called at the Mayor's office and presented themselves to the Mayor. who looked at them with churlish stolidity and said: "Well, what are you here for?" The polite Celestials answered that they had come to talk to His Honor about a project they understood was under discussion for public improvements in Chinatown. The rest of the interview is reported as follows:

"I don't know anything about it," replied the Mayor shortly; "go upstairs," The hearing is in Coogan's office," explained of the Mayor's attaches.

Well, go upstairs to Coogan's office," said the Mayer again. "The office is at the other end of the hall,"

omebody kindly suggested.
"Well, go there," snapped the Mayor to his lelters, and then turned away from them. The isitors walked forth obediently.

Of course they walked forth obediently. Selfrespecting civilized Chinamen do not slap people's faces when they are insulted, and they obably did not care to barbarize themselves to the Mayor's plane of conversation. So they went away. But how proud their treatment must make New-Yorkers! It is customary the world over for an official who has at all the habits or manners of a gentleman to receive into his office from curiosity they do not go away with a free lesson in boorishness and brutality. When they come on a matter of publie business they are politely directed where and how to transact it. It is the special care of persons of good breeding to treat strangers with consideration. A gentleman in the Mayor's office would find pleasure in receiving the representative of a foreign Government with courtesy, instead of asking him: "Well, what are you here for?" But perhaps Mr. Van Wyck's code of politeness was derived from the Bowery, where the rowdles think it smart to pull the "pigtails" of the "Chinks." Perhaps Tim Sullivan's district will hall the Mayor as a true American after its own heart. New-Yorkers, however, would prefer not to have visitors to their City Hall go away wonderng if they had mistaken the way and blundered into the cave of some morose and untamed

THE ERA OF UNIONS.

A change so vast and so radical as that involved by the epidemic of combinations is not to be accurately measured in a day. There is not merely liability but wellnigh certainty that both its benefits and its vices will be at first incorrectly judged. The change has advanced so far already, and shows such signs of further progress, that its influence upon the future of industry and the prosperity of the country must be great, for good or for evil; but the conditions existing in the various industries affected differ so widely that it is impossible to lay down any broad rule applicable to all consolidations alike. Yet the change has become far too important to be ignored by those who seek to form a safe judgment regarding the future.

The name "trust," commonly employed in ignorance or sheer mental laziness, or with intent to excite as much prejudice as possible. does not in any real sense apply to most of the recent combinations. Scarcely any of them joint management virtually not responsible to ther, which gave name and character to the trust organizations. Nearly all are formed by outright purchase of plants and goodwill and entire extinction of previous corporations or firms, creating new corporations in which individual owners accept shares which they are free to sell or to retain. They are "unions" ested in each.

Wide distinction appears as to the conditions to the equalization of taxation between dif- which necessarily govern to a great extent the tically confined to that one Island, and, indeed. ferent parts of the State. There has often been objects and management of these unions. Many to a small part of it. The great southern isl- manifested a disposition to increase the State of the earlier and more natural embrace proassessment upon the city of New-York for the ducers of materials, transporters, several forms accepting American government with satisfact benefit of the rural regions of the State. The of manufacture and the selling agencies, in tion. They are glad to get rid of the Span- capitalists of the city, men say, are better able order to insure independence in supplies of lards, and they are equally glad, and perhaps to pay taxes than the farmers of the country. material and in transporting and selling facilieven more, to find that they are not to be It will be well to reflect upon the value of the ties and greater economy in manufacturing placed in subjection to the hated Tagals. Had city to the country, and upon the "unearned processes. The obvious and great advantages we withdrawn from the islands and left them | increment" which the country enjoys because of such unions go far to justify them even as

trol in any department. Yet it does not neces- | so the fact will not give any scheming traitors sarily follow that one management can handle widely different kinds of business as ably, eco nomically or successfully as they can be handled by separate concerns specially skilled in mining.

A much greater number are simply unions of competitors, in order to get rid of competition and entirely or mainly to control markets and prices. Ownership involves the right to seil to unite in order to lessen a competition found destructive. Union cuts off many expenses of production it will in the end secure cheaper products to consumers unless some control of materials or processes gives such a monopoly as to stop competition. In nearly all recent consolidations that element of monopoly does not really exist, though it is often claimed in order to delude buyers of stocks. In most cases the problem is simply whether many widely separated works, under different conditions as to cost of materials and transportation and proximity of markets, can be conducted more economically than the separate concerns by different owners. That is always largely a question of the man at the head. In most cases it is doubtful; in many extremely improbable even if the best man were found. The union embraces, in order to secure measurable com mand, concerns which have inferior opportunitlos with others which have the best. average for all is in most cases considerably below the standard of the most capable. While there is demand enough to crowd all the works at prices covering the cost of production at the least fortunate gains may be possible which may be turned into heavy losses when the de mand so slackens that some works have to be stopped. But behind all conditions there lies the great question as to the competence of a single manager to handle many different con cerns with as much ability and enterprise as separate managers would employ and as sound and steady a regard for the public interest and favor, upon which in the end all such combinations must depend for success. He is a bold man who predicts that half the combinations formed this year and last will outlive the first period of slackening demand.

FOREIGN TRADE TRIUMPHS.

It was rightly anticipated a few days ago that the decrease of \$6,000,000 in February exports of the principal products would be mainly over come by the increase in minor exports, mostly products of manufacture, because in iron and other products of large importance shipments would continue for some time in the execution of orders taken before the recent rise in prices. Deducting the value of the great staples, it is found that the remaining domestic exports in February were \$36,406,943 in value, against \$31,275,396 in the same month last year, so that In spite of some decrease in foreign exports the aggregate for the month was \$93.884,149, against \$94,917,453 last year, a decrease of only \$1,033,304, about a sixth of the loss in the great staples. The increase in imports was over \$7,000,000, as these were still much restricted a year ago by the heavy stocks imported in anticipation of the present tariff, so that the excess of exports for the month was \$33,624. 117. It has been smaller in only one month, July, 1898, since the new tariff went into ef

With an ignorance which is scarcely credible or with a mendacity which is unhappily only too credible, some free-trade organs treat the return as evidence that the great shrinkage of exports and increase of imports has set in for which they have waited. A little examination of the facts is therefore in order. The month of February has for many years always shown a decrease in exports, compared with the maxi mum of the previous four months, ranging from a quarter to more than a third. But the heaviest exports ever known in that month were last year, from which the decline is barely a million, and from the extraordinary move ment of last December the decrease is not 32 per cent. In past periods of great activity it has been nearly a third in 1881, over a third in 1889, about 30 per cent in 1892, but only about a quarter last year owing to the famines abroad. Prior to 1885 the greatest February exports ever known were \$67,733,807 in 1881, and the greatest in any month \$98,890,214-in December, 1880. In the ten years ending with 1894 the greatest in February were \$86,638,137 in 1892, and in any month \$119,925,896 in December, 1891. This year February exports are over \$7,000,000, and last year's were over \$8,000,000 greater. There is certainly no sign of halting here.

But the most important and encouraging feature is the increase in manufactured exports which do not depend upon the accident of weather in other countries. The increase of nearly a sixth over such exports in the same month last year, in spite of a rise in prices which undoubtedly affected sales of raw iron and copper to foreign customers, gives great reason to hope that during the coming four months, in which exports of the great staples will be naturally reduced, the balance may yet be held strongly in favor of this country. It ought to be regarded as the most significant fact of all that, although imports in February were large, slightly over \$60,000,000, the value of the minor exports mostly manufactured cov ered 60.4 per cent of them-a thing altogether unprecedented when imports have been full.

The imports were indeed larger than in any other month excepting March last of the twen ty months since the Dingley tariff was enacted Yet they were still larger in nineteen of the thirty-four months under the Wilson tariff, when with extreme prostration of business and industries the people were paying more money, and in most months very much more money. for foreign goods than they paid for imports in February. Nor is this all; in two of the thirteen months of the panic preceding the Wilson tariff imports were larger, and in the nine months following Cleveland's election and all previous months under the McKinley tariff imports were larger. With much higher prosperity now, and much greater ability to purchase and pay for foreign goods, the country is buying of them smaller values than in the prosperous years during the previous era of protection. The only admissible explanation is that the wonderful progress of home industries has enabled the country to produce a great variety of articles more cheaply than they can be supplied by foreign works. That this is true the astonishing increase in manufactured exports gives ample proof, and when the detailed returns of imports for February are received it will be found that the rise compared with other periods has not been in products of manufact ure so largely as in materials of industry and in articles of comfort or necessity not largely or not at all produced in this country. If the manufactured exports nevertheless covered in February about 60 per cent of all imports there is small comfort in the returns for the fees of the National policy which yields such fruits.

If the lawmaking needs of this State are no greater than the work accomplished by the present Legislature suggests there would certainly be no hardship in blennial sessions.

It is to be hoped that, since the Cortes does not seem minded to do so, the Queen Regent of Spain will herself ratify the Peace Treaty. And it is to be most earnestly hoped that if she does

aid in their plots against the dynasty.

Remark is made upon the unusual number of nouses and apartments that are now bearing 'To Let" signs in certain sections of Brooklyn, thus denoting that their present occupants are on the point of leaving them. The parts of the city most affected thus are those in which the curse of black smoke most prevails. And the Board of Health sleeps the sleep of the un-

London talks of a petroleum trust. We thought that petroleum was already pretty well .

The appointment of Baron Russell of Killowen as Lord Herschell's successor on the Joint High Commission would be accepted in this country as a strong proof of the desire of the British Government to contribute by every means in its power to a just and amicable settlement of all the questions in dispute.

PERSONAL.

Prominent citizens of Washington are planning to tary of the Navy will be asked to authorize the definited to accept an invitation from the city of Vashington to be the guest of honor at the peace estival which is to be held there the latter part f May. The request will be submitted to the

The Lalande Prize of the French Academy of Science has been conferred upon Professor A. C. Chandler, of Cambridge, Mass., in recognition of "the splendor, the importance and the variety of his astronomical work."

State Senator James R. Garfield, of Ohio, a son of President Garfield, denies the rumor that he is a candidate for the Governorship of Ohlo. The Royal Academy of Sciences, of Amsterdam,

has paid a delicate compliment to the Englishspeaking world by ordering that its transactions shall in future be printed in English, instead of the native Dutch, in order that they may be more available to the scientific world at large.

"Literature" says: "It is generally expected that G. K. Fortescue will succeed Dr. Garnett as Keeper of Printed Books at the British Museu The appointment would certainly be very popular, besides being a just recompense for the immense and unremunerative labor which Mr. Fortune imposed upon himself in compiling his great Subject Index."

O. B. Henshaw, Harvard, '93, who died on July 4 last at Camp Alger, where he was serving as private in Troop C, of Brooklyn, has left all of is philosophical books, about one hundred and his philosophical books, about one hundred and
fifty volumes, to the Harvard College Library.
The greater part of them will be placed in the
Library of the Philosophical Department. Mr.
Henshaw was a careful student of philosophy, and
at the time or his death was secretary of the
Cosmopolitan University.

"The people of Wilkesbarre," says "The Wilkes-Record," "view with pride the brilliant areer of Major-General Otis, who has charge of the land campaign of the United States in Orient, and who is covering himself with glory in the subjugation of the rash and ill-advised Fili-It was here in Wilkesbarre in 1877 that he made his first great conquest, as already noted capturing the heart of a member of one of the ity's leading families. General Otis was staioned here during the riots of 1877, at which time met Miss Bowman, who resided at that time the old Bowman homestead on North Main-st, d whom the General afterward married. It is ly natural, therefore, that the people of this y should view with added pleasure General is's rise to fame."

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The New-York Evangelist" says: "The Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction in Porto Rico, Victor Selden Clark, has written to Mr. Hooper, the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Instiute, asking for its catalogue and prospectuses ectures for the present year, with an idea of or ganizing an institute on somewhat similar lines in Porto Rico. We learn that an American library is o he established at San Juan, from which books will be distributed over the island on the plan of the New-York State Library. There is also to be a reading-room for citizens and soldiers in San Juan, and all books and periodicals will be gratefully received. They can be sent to General Guy V. Henry or General Enton, care of Colonel A. S. Kimball, quartermaster, New-York City, who will see that they are forwarded free on Government

Politics and Jewelry.-Vassar Freshie-Don't you think Governor Roosevelt's just simply horrid? Vassar Senior-Why, love? Freshie-They say he's given orders to smash all

I haven't had mine a month the rings, and I blewelers' Weekly.

"A well-known professional man," says "The Philadelphia Record," "who is noted among his friends for his absent-mindedness, thought he had reached the height of absurdity when he was forced to ask his wife his first name a short time ago in order to answer properly a question asked by the assessor of his district. His memory, however, played him an even worse trick the other day, and the joke was so good that he told it on himself. He was writing a letter in the postoffice corridor one evening, when a seedy-looking person came up with a hard-luck story. The writer nothing for him, and requested him to go away. The fellow persisted, and again poured forth his woful story. A watchman finally chased the beggar away, and the absent-minded writer started to read what he bad written. Great was his surprise when he found that he had transcribed word for word part of the hard-luck tale that had been poured into his unwilling ears."

"We like the idea of simplified spelling," says the editor of "The Perkins Junction Palladium," "but we don't think we could ever become used to writing it.—'He walkt down the lie, leeving the trax of his larj and muddee shuze on the flore. The marx are vizzib'l yet.'"—(Chicago Tribune.

Not long ago a Pittsburg life insurance agent persuaded a Chinaman to take out a policy of \$5,000. The latter had no clear idea of the transaction, but understood that on paying the pre-miums premptly he would be entitled to \$5,000 some time. He began bothering the agent for the money after a couple of weeks had passed, and the agent tried to explain to him that he would have efore he could get it. The Chinaman fell down a cellarway on Grant-st., and was badly hurt. His friends tried to attend to him without calling in a doctor. When they did call one in two days later the doctor was angry. "Why didn't you call me sooner?" he asked. "This man is halfdead now." Next day the injured man's brother was at the insurance office with a claim for \$2,500 "You're not entitled to anything on this," said the insurance sgent, "until the man is dead," "Doctol say him half-dled," answered the brother. "Why

"Do you think Brierly is as much of a bicycle enthusiast as ever?" enthusiast as ever?"
"Oh, no; he has recovered. I heard him say
the other day that he didn't propose to let any
of the dealers impose upon him by selling him a
new wheel while his old one was practically as
good as new."—(Chicago News.

In his "Corean Sketches" Mr. Gale tells this story of a Chinese battle: "Most of those who after the battle came to the dispensary in Mukden for treatment were wounded in the back. it that sons of the gods are wounded in the afterthey had run from the barbarians." 'We advanced all right,' said the Chinaman, 'according to military methods. Then we put on fierce faces, like Cho-kal-Yang, the God of War, certain that the Wo-Jen would run, as they would have done they had not been hopeless savages, unacquainted breathing forth fire, but they moved not. our General shouted "Victory!" for we had paralyzed them with our boldness. But suddenly a long row of guns was raised like one arm, and, never saw! I know not why we were wounded in

Professor (to his wife, provoked)—I never know how to take you, Amelia. Two years ago you were trazy for that hat, and now I've bought it for you you don't like it at all!—(Fliegende Blatter.

"The Fargo (N. D.) Call" says: "A member of the divorce colony came down Broadway on Saturday afternoon, and, turning the corner of N. P.ave, caugh sight of the flames from the gas escaping from the ground at the point of the broken gas main. 'What,' says the member of the colony, 'hell upon earth, and right here in Fargo-and I've got thirty days to serve yet.

Not Prayers.—'Yes,' said the lovely gtrl. 'we have one of those perfectly delicious prayer-rugs from the East, but somehow, when papa comes home late and stumbles over it he does not pray."

—(Indianapolis Journal.

THE SHAW PRIZE AWARDED

DOUGLAS VOLK GETS IT FOR HIS PICTURE "THE WOODLAND MAID."

A meeting of the jury for final revision and awarding of prizes of the spring exhibition of the Society of American Artists was held yesterday afternoon at the building of the American Ping Arts Society. No. 215 West Fifty-seventh-st., and the jury made the following awards: The Shaw fund, of \$1,500, for the best figure painting by an American artist, to Douglas Volk, for his picture The Woodland Maid," and the Webb prize, of Die for the best landscape painted by an American for the best landscape painted by an American artist under forty years oid, to W. L. Lathrop, for his painting "Clouds and Hills." By the terms of the Shaw fund, which is awarded each year, the giver, Samuel T. Shaw, gets Mr. Volk's picture "The Woodland Maid." and Mr. Volk's picture "The woodland Maid." and Mr. Volk the 1.50. These were the only awards. All the pictures for the exhibition, which will be open to the public on March 25, have been placed on the walls. A press view of the pictures will be given next Priday.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

THE GERMAN NAVAL ATTACHE AT WASHINGTON ON THE LARN.

Among the arrivals on the North German Lloyd steamship Lahn yesterday was Lieutenant von Reheur-Paschwitz, the first regularly appointed German naval attaché at Washington On the White Star liner Teutonic were Raoul Duval. A. E. Dick, C. H. Godfrey and T. G. Shaugh.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE PATHFINDER.

THE VESSEL MAY BE USED TO SURVEY THE RIVERS AND HARBORS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Elizabeth, N. J., March 16.-The steamer Path finder, built at the Nixon yards for the United States Geodetic Survey and Intended for use in the Alaskan waters, although it is now generally be lieved that her first work will be the mapping our of the rivers and harbors of the Philippines, will have her trial trip on Long Island Sound to-mor-row. The Pathfinder was built with the idea of taking her apart and shipping the sections in the hold of a ship, but if she goes to the Pacific for service she will probably make the trip under he own steam by way of Suez. She is expected, from the builder's trials, to surpass all contract require-LORD CHARLES TO NAVAL VETERANS.

the Port of New-York held a reception last night at the rooms of the association, No. 325 Bowers, The reception was largely attended by the naval

The Farragut Association of Naval Veterans of

veterans and their families and friends. Addresses were made by Rear-Admiral Foss, commander of the National Association of Naval Veterans; Wal-Secretary fisskins, Rear-Admiral Osbon and others.
An invitation was sent to Lord Charles Bereson to be present at a reception which the association was anxious to give for him, but his arrival in the country was earlier than was expected and the plan fell through. A letter from Lord Charles was read at last night's reception. ter Jacobs, of the New-Haven Association; Fleet TWO MORE CLUBS MAY HAVE TO MOTE

Some time ago The Tribune referred to the ha

finding rents so high and the cost of running the clubhouses so expensive as to exceed their income. Careful inquiry has adduced the fact that several clubs in Fifth-ave, find the expenses so far in adclubs in Fifth-ave, find the expenses so far in advance of the income that unless some plan for raising additional funds is adopted the clubs will be compelled to seek more modest quarters. The whole history of the troubles of the Manhattan Chu has been printed, and it will shortly move from its present handsome and commodious home into the house to be vacated by the University Club when it moves into its new Fifth-ave, home. At least two prominent and well-known clubs in Fifth-ave, are in a bad condition financially, and their troubles are well known to clubmen generally, and unless some rigid measures are adopted it is feared they may be compelled to seek other and less expensive quarters.

THE REV. BROCKHOLST MORGAN RESIGNS.

The Rev. Brockholst Morgan, well known through his work among the poor, who has been for many years connected with the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society, has been compelled to resign his office as general agent for that organization on account of fil-health. Mr. Morgan began his connection with the society more than ten years ago, when he was appointed the chaptain of the Tombs Prison. His work consisted largely in presenting the cause of the city missions to the people in the churches, and his appeals for funds to carry on the duties of the society nearly always met a hearty response.

RESOLUTIONS FOR MR. DEPEW.

Chauncey M. Depew declined a renomination as president of the Empire State Society of the Sons the American Revolution on account of the new political duties on which he is to enter. Bush-Brown, Richard T. Davies and Edward Hagaman Hall were appointed to express the feelings of the society toward Mr. Depew, and they have sent him appropriate resolutions of thanks and con-gratulations.

AN ECONOMIC SEMINARY AT PRINCETON. Princeton, N. J., March 16 (Special).-Announce-

ment was made to-day of the establishment of & seminary in the department of political economy in Princeton University. George A. Armour, 77, has provided funds for the establishment of this sominary, which will be assigned a room in the new University Library, to be fitted up especially new University Library, to be litted up especially for the needs of the department. The department of economics is endowed with a handsome decennial gift of the class of '88, the income of which will be devoted to the purchase of books for the department. The courses to be given in this new seminary are now being prepared, and will be opened to the students at the beginning of the next academic term.

As was announced in The Tribune yesterday. Lady William Beresford was a passenger on the White Star liner Teutonic, which was sighted of Sandy Hook late on Wednesday night, and landed her passengers in this city early yesterday moraing. Lady William brought a maid and a man servant with her. She appeared to be in good health and buoyant spirits as she came down the gangplank wearing a long white ulster and a

LADY WILLIAM BERESFORD'S ARRIVAL.

small, round hat.
In her baggage was a silver bowl, which she was declared to be worth 630, and on which she was compelled to pay 60 per cent duty.

A cab was waiting for her at the pier, in which she was driven to the Everett House. It passed the City Hall, where she was married to the Duke of Mariborough in 1888. She was the widow of Louis Hamersley then. The Duke died in 1892 and the Dowager Duchess became Lady William Beresford in 1895. She revisits her native land is order to see her mother, Mrs. Price, of Troy, N. I.

GENERAL FLAGLER AT OLD POINT. Newport News, Va., March 16 (Special) -- General

H. M. Flagler, U. S. A., Chief of the Orderst Bureau, arrived at Old Point Comfort this mateing, and will remain about a week. He is in the health, and hopes to recuperate here. Shortly be fore noon he visited Fortress Monroe, and thirten guns were fired in his henor. Major Tieman, the commandant, escorted the General about the fet and back to the Chamberlain Hotel, where he is stopping.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

The entertainment for the benefit of the Saciety of Decorative Art took place yesterday afternoon and last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria. The first part was called "A Nonsense Afternoon," and consisted of living pictures from "Mother Goose" and some other books familiar to youth. In the evening there was a vaudeville performance, con-tributed by Miss Cissy Loftus, Miss Minnie Palmet. tributed by Miss Cissy Loftus, Miss Minnie Palmer, Miss Mayme Gebrue, Miss Marie Sylvia, Henty Lee, Churles Roos and R. C. Easton. The performance was followed by supper in the Astor Gallery. Some of those present were Mr. and Mrs. Alexander D. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. Chesley Richardson, T. Chesley Richardson, fr. Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Morris, Miss C. L. Morgan, Miss Sturgis, Mr. and Mrs. Oils Livingston, H. W. Berryman, Ernest Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kidd, Miss Georgette Kidd, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoftman and Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoftman and Mr. and Mrs. Francis McNetl Bacon, jr.

Southwick, daughter of the late John C. Southwick, to Lleutenant William Woodward Phelps, of the United States Navy, son of Judge Phelps, of Battimore. The marriage will be celebrated in April. Mr. and Mrs. John Jay White, jr., will give a St.

Patrick's party to-night at their home, in East Fifty-seventh-st.

A LECTURE ON MANILA.

"Manila and the Philippines" was the subject of a lecture, illustrated with stereopticon views last night at the Union Methodist Episcopal Church.

Forty-eighth-st., between Seventh and Eighth ave. Frank R. Roberson, who lived for years in the Philippines, was the speaker. About a hundred persons were present, including Rear-Admiral and Mrs. John W. Philip.